WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

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The terms of the Western Carolinian will hereafter be as follows: *Three Dollars* a year, payable in advance.

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Advertisements will be inserted at fifty cents per square for the first insertion, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent one.

All letters addressed to the Editor, must be *post-paid*, or they will not be attended to.

DESULTORY.

STATISTICAL VIEW OF THE U. STATES.

A review of the present resources and condition of the United States is here presented, which must be interesting to every person, on account of the unprecedented accumulation of her wealth and population. The American government exercises dominion over a country more extensive, and one that will support more inhabitants than any other nation on earth.

The sun is four hours in its passage from the time it first shines upon the Eastern shores of Maine until it strikes the waters of the Pacific: it is about four months in passing through the degrees of latitude of the United States in her northern and southern declination, embracing six varieties of climate. The United States contain twelve hundred million acres of land, of which we may calculate that one fifteenth part of it is cultivated. Estimating then the improved land at ten dollars per acre, reckoning it at eighty millions acres, it amounts to eight hundred million dollars; and the unimproved land at three dollars per acre, will amount to the sum of three thousand three hundred and sixty millions of dollars, which makes in the whole for the landed wealth four thousand one hundred and sixty million dollars. The live stock, consisting of cattle, horses, sheep and hogs, will, calculating the cattle at one hundred and twenty million dollars, the horses at one hundred million, and the sheep and hogs at eighty million more, produce an aggregate of three hundred millions dollars: two million of buildings, make, at four hundred dollars each, eight hundred million dollars. The whole of the exports of the United States are seventy-four million—of the imports, seventy-seven million; tonnage in foreign and coasting trade, one million two hundred thousand dollars. The commerce of the United States is extended over the whole world; from the barren coast of Labrador to New-Holland, the South Sea Islands, China, India, the continents of Africa and Europe—from the north-west region of America, to the isles in the Pacific, Cape Horn, and the West-Indies.

The capital invested in banks, insurances, government stock, manufactures, roads, canals, and loans, exceed eight hundred millions of dollars; that invested in foreign and domestic trade, five hundred millions; which, with the former eight hundred millions, together with the implements of husbandry, will equal the sum of two hundred millions.

The produce of agriculture, manufactures, commerce, professional business, labor, and revenue, makes five hundred million; and in the whole amount of national wealth, eight thousand seven hundred and sixty millions of dollars.

The population of the United States is now 12 millions, which, with the ratio of increase for the past, will double in twenty-three years. In 1843, the population will be twenty millions. In 1867, thirty-six millions. In 1890, seventy-two millions. There is now to every hundred acres of land, one person; and when the population amounts to seventy-two millions, there will be twelve souls to every hundred, which will be just equal to the population of Massachusetts.

Vermont Aurora.

Wm. W. Woolsey, Esq. Treasurer of the American Bible Society, received, during the month of September, 4109 dollars and 16 cts.; and J. Nitchie, Esq. the agent, issued Bibles and Testaments to the value of 1249 dollars and 77 cents.

NANCY JONES was, on Friday last, sentenced by the court of quarter sessions, sitting in this city, to be *ducked* by *immersion*, as a *common scold*, on Wednesday next, between the hours of ten and twelve o'clock. *Philadelphia Franklin Gaz.*

SUBLIME INCIDENT.

When the well known Dr. Barth preached for the first time in his native city of Leipsic, he disdained the usual precaution of having his sermon placed in the bible before him, to refer to in case of need. A violent thunder storm suddenly arising, just as he was in the middle of his discourse, and a tremendous peal of thunder causing him to lose the thread of his argument, with great composure and dignity he shut the bible, saying with great emphasis—"*When God speaks, man must hold his peace.*" He then descended from the pulpit, while the whole congregation looked on him with admiration and wonder.

EXCESSIVE USE OF SULPHUR.

Professor Olmstead, of Chapel Hill, in a late geological excursion in this state, met with a patient, who was enduring the most excruciating pains, with his body emaciated, his knee joints grown out in excrescences, knees drawn together, and so helpless that he could not move a limb without aid. On inquiring into the cause of his disease, he learned that it was occasioned by taking enormous doses of sulphur, recommended to him by a quack, to cure the rheumatism. It appeared that he had thus taken six pounds of sulphur.

FROM THE NEW-ENGLAND FARMER.

WEATHER WISDOM.

Almost all mankind are desirous, first or last, of attaining a good degree of that species of knowledge, which is commonly called among the people at large '*weather-wisdom*'—that is, of being able to prognosticate, by the help of various signs and symptoms, what kind of weather is approaching. In order to find employment for this disposition of mind, the almanac makers have from time immemorial, introduced into their annual publications, the various kinds and changes of weather, that were generally considered as appropriate to the various months, and weeks, and days of the year. And such implicit reliance has often been placed by many persons on these prophetic annunciations, particularly in the most approved almanacs, that no small number of honest and credulous individuals formerly governed themselves in their daily labours, by a strict attention to the information of the state of the weather foretold in "*Ames's Almanacs*," which for a long time was almost the only one in use in the New England Colonies. We ourselves knew one instance, in which two brothers, who were about commencing the annual task of getting in their hay, but who dare not venture a step until they had first examined the almanac, in order to ascertain whether was likely to be propitious to their labours, resorted to that infallible di[illegible] information. It so happened that the very day which they had selected to begin mowing, was that on which a court was to be held at Barnstable, in Massachusetts; a fact that was also noted down, according to custom, in the calendar, and immediately after the name of the place where the court was to sit, was interlarded '*thunder*'—it being natural to expect thunder occasionally in the hot season. Without observing that the two words had no connexion with each other, the simple souls read it '*Barnstable thunder*;' and one of them remarking that that was *the worst kind of thunder*, they concluded to put off their haying till the storm was over.

The following article, however, is of a more serious nature, and is entitled, from the highly respectable names which are connected with it, to more consideration. It is copied from the Christian Observer for July, 1824, and as it furnishes an entire new set of rules for determining questions of this sort, we presume it will be amusing to our readers.

"Dr. Adam Clark has lately communicated to the public some meteorological observations, in which he remarks: "From my earliest childhood I was bred upon a little farm, and as I found that much of our success depended on a proper knowledge and management of the weather, I was led to study it ever since I was eight years of age." In this science he states that he has attained extraordinary success, as the result of which he advocates the weather table attributed to Dr. Herschell, but which the on of that gentleman has recently disclaimed on the part of his late father. Dr. Clarke says that the accuracy of this table is truly amazing: and that if Dr. Herschell had lived for no other purpose than to construct it, posterity would have reason to bless his memory. Some of our meteorological readers may perhaps thank us for inserting this table, as arranged by Dr. Clarke."

If the New Moon, the First Quarter, the Full Moon, or the Last Quarter, happens	MOON.	TIME OF CHANGE.	IN SUMMER.	IN WINTER.
Between midnight and 2 in the morning		Fair	Fair	Hard Frost, unless the wind be S. or W.
2 and 4 Morning			Cold with frequent showers	Snowy and Stormy.
4 and 6			Rain	Rain.
6 and 8			Wind and Rain	Stormy.
8 and 10		Fair	Fair	Cold Rain, if wind W. Snow, if E.
10 and Midnight.		Ditto	Fair	
6 and 8		Rainy if S. or S. W.	Fair, if wind N. W.	Cold and high wind.
Between 2 and 4 Afternoon		Changeable	Fair	Snow and Rain.
4 and 6		Fair	Fair	
At 12 o'clk. at Noon and to 2, P. M.		Very rainy	Fair and Frosty, if wind N. or N. E.	Fair and Mild.
10 and 12		Frequent Showers	Rain or Snow, if S. or S. W.	Fair.
6 and 10		Changeable	Ditto.	Fair and Frosty.

NATIVE GOLD.

The New-York Statesman of the 23d ultimo says, A piece of native gold was exhibited in our office this morning, which was found not long since in Mecklenburg county, N. Carolina by a black boy, while ploughing in a field, and purchased, at one dollar per pennyweight, by Mr. J. Ladd, watch maker and jeweller, No. 30, Wall street. It amounted to upwards of $100. We are informed that it has been re-sold this morning, to Messrs. Leavenworth, Hayden & Scoville, manufacturers of buttons, for the purpose of being worked into an elegant set of coat buttons, which will bear a likeness of Washington, and are to be placed on a coat of American manufacture, to be presented to Gen. La Fayette.

The London Courier in extracting an article from an American paper, giving a concise account of the life and character of La Fayette, introduces it in the following manner. We extract this introduction to let our readers know what the *legitimates* of Europe say about us *republicans*.

"*Gen. La Fayette.*—The following effusion of democratic twaddling is from an American paper. What demi-gods revolutionists think each other! Let a man be but a successful traitor, and what human virtue will he want in the eyes of his associates? Father—husband—brother—son—friend—he is a pattern for imitation to all. This is a trick which tells to a certain degree; but in the display of which we *legitimates* are great bunglers."

FROM THE NEW-YORK STATESMAN.

The facility of communication in this country, is singularly illustrated by the fact, that *wool* has been sent 1080 miles, going and coming, to be carded at the establishment recently erected in this city by Messrs. Eldred & French. The mentioning of this fact may be thought a "great cry" about a "little wool;" but it is worth the attention of statesmen as well as speculators.—*New-York Statesman.*

FROM THE TROY (NEW-YORK) SENTINEL.

Melancholy! M. M. Noah was lately *thrown* out of employment in New-York. He was shortly afterwards found *lying* in a pamphlet form; but has since been taken up by the caucus committee, and now *lies*.....as usual, in the National Advocate; where all sorts of *job-work* will be promptly executed.

The new novel, by the author of Waverly, is called "Tales of the Crusades."

H. G. Nelson

HAS just received, by the last arrivals from New-York and Philadelphia, *one hundred packages*

Boots and Shoes,

well selected for this market. Also,

100 doz. Pocket-Books and Wallets
20 do. Goat Skins
15 do. coloured Morocco Skins
12 do. lining skins
50 reams Writing Paper
10 cases wool Hats
20 doz. morocco Hats
40 boxes Muscatel Raisins, &c.

All of which are offered at wholesale, at a small advance from cost. Country Merchants are respectfully invited to call and examine the above goods and prices.

Fayetteville, Oct. 28, 1824. 6t36

Auction and Commission Store

AT Fayetteville, North Carolina. The subscribers are constantly receiving supplies of *Groceries, Dry Goods, and Cuttlery*, which are bought with cash, at auction, in Charleston, New-York and Boston. The following articles are now in store, which they offer for sale at reduced prices:

3 pipes superior Cogniac Brandy
5 Hhds. and 15 bbls. N. E. Rum
72 do. Surrinam Molasses
14 do prime Sugar
65 bags of Coffee
20 do. Pepper
5 do. Pimento
15 bbls. Country Gin
3 do. Copperas
34 do. Loaf Sugar
35 do. Brown Sugar
7 qr. casks Sweet Wine
10 boxes Madeira and Sherry Wine
10 casks Cheese
2 do. Sad Irons
150 boxes and half-boxes, 8 by 10 window glass
50 do. do. 10 by 12 do.
23 do. Tumblers and Decanters
25 do. Fayetteville Mould Candles
10 do. Bun Soap
2 do. Club Axes
5 do. Mustard
6 do. Whittimore Cotton Cards
10 tons American and Swedes Iron

Also, a general assortment of Dry Goods and Cuttlery. WILLKINGS & CO.

Fayetteville, Oct. 13. 4it32

New Supply of Fresh Goods.

THE subscriber is receiving and opening a large and general assortment of all kinds of *Goods*, at his store in Salisbury, from Philadelphia and New-York; and has made arrangements to receive from said places, *monthly*, any further supply that may be necessary—selected with care, and laid in at prices that will enable him to sell very low. His customers, and the public at large, are respectfully invited to call and examine, and judge for themselves.

J. MURPHY.

Salisbury, Sept. 1824. 6mt48

N. B. Country Produce of all kinds, received in exchange.

Books and Stationary.

WM. P. BASON, 308 *King-st. Charleston, S. C.*

IS now opening his fall supply of BOOKS and STATIONARY, which he will sell at the lowest prices, and the most accommodating terms. He has just published the Country ALMANAC for 1825, which contains the Military Staff Government, and Courts of Georgia, South and North Carolina, as well as the List of the Federal Governors, and much amusing recreation. As the Almanac is printed on a small type, it contains twice as much printing as Almanacs usually do, and is free from the errors that the former Country Almanac labored under, but has the name of each day printed, in the place of being designated by figures. Upon the whole, it will be found as useful and entertaining as any Almanac published. They can be had of all the merchants in the several districts. They will be kept for sale by the merchants in various counties of the state of North Carolina. The German Almanac for 1825, printed in Philadelphia, is also for sale as above.

October 8, 1824. 3t32

Cotton Ginning.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the merchants of the town of Salisbury, and the citizen farmers of his neighborhood, that he has just finished a large building, 32 by 52, for *Ginning of Cotton*, to run by water; and that he is also well fixed for packing cotton, in the neatest manner, for market. He assures his friends, who may favor him with their custom, that he will have their cotton packed and put up in the neatest manner, and in the shortest time possible, and on the lowest terms at which it is done by others. He also assures those who send cotton to his Gin, that it will be kept separate from others, so that they will be sure to get the same cotton they send. He has located and built this establishment, at his Mill Plantation, two miles from Salisbury. JA: FISHER.

October 18, 1824. 28

Sale.

ON Monday and Tuesday, the 13th and 14th days of December next, will be sold at the plantation of William C. Love, seven miles east from Salisbury, on the Yadkin river, whereon Smith Blair dec'd. died.....between

50 and 60,000 pounds of Seed Cotton:
4 or 5,000 bushels of Corn;
6 or 7,000 pounds of prime corn fed Pork

the stock of Hogs, which is equal, if not superior, to any in the county; Horses, Cattle, Wagons, and sundry other property belonging to the estate of Smith Blair, dec'd.....at a credit of *twelve months*; bonds and approved security will be required from the purchasers.

All persons having claims against the said estate, are repuested to present them; and those indebted to the estate, are hereby requested to make payment, as the executors are determined to settle the estate at as early a period as practicable.

JAMES SMITH, } *Executors.*
EZRA ALLEMONG, }

Salisbury, N. C. Oct. 13, 1824. 9t36

Valuable Town Lots.

ON Tuesday, the 23d day of November, inst. will be sold at *public sale*, seven valuable town lots, belonging to the estate of Barnabas Krider, dec'd. These lots are below the Lutheran church, adjoining John Beard, sen's. meadow, and fronting the main-street. All the lots are [illegible] situation, and are worthy the attention of any gentleman who wishes to purchase town property.

Also, on the same day, will be sold at the dwelling house of the late Barnabas Krider, dec'd. a variety of Household and Kitchen Furniture; and, also, all the stock of the dec'd. consisting of horses, cows, hogs, &c. Terms made known on the day of sale.

THOMAS HOLMES, *Ex'r.*

Salisbury, Nov. 6, 1824. 3t33

N. B. Also, on the same day, will be rented, for one year, the House and Lot belonging to the late Barnabas Krider, dec'd. and wherein he resided at the time of his death.

Valuable Property, for Sale.

ON Friday and Saturday of Rowan November county court, (being the 19th and 20th of the month,) will be offered at *Public Sale*, those valuable Houses and premises in the town of Salisbury, formerly owned by *Barnabas Krider*, dec'd. formerly occupied by Jacob Krider, Esq. by Thomas Holmes, &c. and now partly occupied as a printing-office. This establishment consists of a large and good dwelling-house, kitchen, garden, stables, and a good store-house. The premises are so well known, it is not deemed necessary to give any further description. Those who are desirous of purchasing, are invited to call and examine them.

THOMAS HOLMES, *Ex'r.*

Nov. 8, 1824. 2t32

N. Carolina Female Academy.

ANDREWS & JONES, *Principals.*

THE examination of the Pupils in this institution will commence on Wednesday, the 1st, and close on the 3d day of December, when *Gold Medals* will be publicly presented to those Young Ladies who have completed their studies.

The exercises of the Academy will be resumed on the first day of February next, there being no other vacation during the year. The terms will be the same as heretofore.

The place is celebrated as remarkably healthful, and is, in all respects, peculiarly favorable to the business of education.

Oxford, Granville county, Oct. 22, 1824. 5t34

Maj. P. H. Swink's Estate.

ALL those indebted to the estate of the late Peter H. Swink, are earnestly requested to come forward immediately, and make payment, or their notes and accounts will be placed with an officer for collection. This demand is necessary, and will be enforced, owing to the many debts due from the estate. Those having claims against the estate, will please present them duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plea in b[illegible] of their recovery. It would be an accommodation to have them presented on or before the week of the county court in November.

GEO. LOCKE, *Adm'r.*

November 5, 1824. 3t33

Boots and Shoes.

WILL be sold, at *public sale*, at the court house in Salisbury, on Thursday of Rowan county court, (it being the 18th of the month) a quantity of

Boots and Shoes,

manufactured in Salisbury, of the best of materials. A credit of three months will be given for the purchase money.

Also, at the same time and place, a new set of Windsor Chairs, on a credit of three months.

GEORGE D. SMITH.

Salisbury, Nov. 8, 1824. 2t32

N. B. All persons indebted to the subscriber for work done, or on any other account, are hereby notified to make payment on or before Thursday of Rowan county court.

GEO. D. SMITH.

Packets for Philadelphia.

THE subscriber having established a line of *Packets* between Philadelphia and Wilmington, N. C. takes this method to acquaint the public, that a vessel will leave Wilmington for Philadelphia every ten days. Produce intended for this conveyance, will be received and forwarded by Duncan Thompson, Esq. of Fayetteville, N. C. and Messrs. Stone & Whittier, of Wilmington, N. C. at the lowest rates of freight, and least expense possible. Having three good vessels in the trade, commanded by careful captains, well acquainted with the coast, and cabins well fitted up for the accommodation of *Passengers*. He therefore trusts to meet with encouragement. Philadelphia and its environs, has become so great a manufacturing place, that cotton can be sold to some extent and advantage to the owners; the consumption being, at present, about twenty thousand bales per annum, and will, no doubt, be soon far greater.

JAMES PATTON, jr.
Commission Merchant, No. 23 north Front Street, Philadelphia.

Sept. 1, 1824. it34r.

Latest Fall Fashions.

THE subscribers have just received, from Mr. Charles C. Watson, of Philadelphia, the latest fashions of that city; and they avail themselves of the earliest opportunity of informing their customers, and all others who wish fashionable clothes made, that they are well prepared, as usual, to execute all orders in their line of business, in a style of workmanship which, they believe, will bear a comparison with any in the state. Orders from a distance will be punctually executed, and garments forwarded to any part of the country that may be required. CANON & TEMPLETON.

Salisbury, Oct. 9, 1824. 27.

The Militia Laws,

REVISED and published this year, under the direction of the Adjutant General, and comprising all the laws passed by the General Assembly relative to the militia, up to this date, for sale at the office of the Western Carolinian.

INTELLIGENCE.

SOUTH AMERICA.

BOLIVAR VICTORIOUS IN PERU.

At half past one o'clock to-day, we received by the schooner Express, captain Chaytor, Jamaica papers to October 9th, inclusive. The detail of Bolivar's victory in Peru is too important, both politically and as it regards commerce, to suffer its publication to be postponed.

Balt. Federal Gaz. Oct. 29.

To the Colonel Prefect of the Department of Truxillo.

SIR: Under date of the seventh of this month, the secretary general of his excellency the liberator writes the following:

OFFICE OF SECRETARY GENERAL,
Head Quarters, Reves,
August 7, 1824.

To the Minister General of the Affairs of Peru.

By the command of his Excellency the Liberator, I have the satisfaction to announce to you that yesterday at five in the afternoon, the Spanish army experienced a dreadful humiliation on the plains of Junin, two and a half leagues from this place. The cavalry on which the enemy principally relied for the subjection of Peru under the Spanish yoke, has been beaten in such a manner, that it will not again present itself on the field.

His excellency, informed that the enemy had approached for the purpose of reconnoitering us with the whole of their force united, began to march with the liberating army from Conocancha, with the determination of bringing them to a decisive action. In the meantime, the enemy, who had advanced as far as Pasco, retraced their steps by forced marches, in consequence of the notice they had received of the direction which our army had taken. His excellency reckoned upon forcing them to a general engagement by placing himself in the rear on the road which they must have taken towards Jauja; but the precipitate haste with which they marched enabled them to reach, and even to pass, the point in which we should have attacked them several hours before our army, which had a long journey to perform through a rough and uneven tract of country, could come up. Upon this his excellency, observing that the enemy continued their retreat without intermission, and considering on the other hand that the opportunity of releasing this unfortunate land from oppression, and of deciding the fate of the country, had escaped him, determined to advance in person with the cavalry, which was under the command of the intrepid general Necochea, at a trot, and to post it in the very plain which was occupied by the enemy, hoping that when they perceived us, they would have availed themselves of the opportunity of gratifying their desires, or that viewing the inferiority of our cavalry, they would hazard an action to save the whole of their country. The event answered these expectations, for, through a blind confidence in their cavalry, the enemy charged our horse in a situation very disadvantageous to us. The shock of these two bodies was tremendous; and at the end, after different conflicts, in which both parties seemed to obtain the advantage, the enemy's cavalry, though superior in number and better mounted than ours, was put into confusion, beaten and driven back with slaughter to the files of the infantry, which, during the action, had continued its march towards Jauja, and was many leagues from the field when the battle was decided. Our cavalry has evinced a courage, which my pen is unable to express, and which can only be conceived by reverting to the ages of chivalry.

The result of this brilliant battle has been two hundred and thirty-five dead on the field, among whom were ten chiefs and officers, more than eighty prisoners, a great many wounded, and an infinite number dispersed. More than three hundred well equipped horses have been taken, and the field is covered with every description of spoils.

The loss on our side in killed and wounded is but sixty; among the former, captain Urbina of the horse grenadiers of Colombia, and lieutenant Cortes of the first regiment of the cavalry of Peru; among the latter brigadier general Necochea, with seven wounds, none of which are dangerous; colonel Carbajal of the horse grenadiers of Colombia, the commandant Sobervi of the second division of the regiment of Peru, major Philip Brum and captain Peraza, both of the cavalry of Colombia. The first and two last slightly, but the second rather severely. Of the rest there are few in danger.

The war of Peru would have been concluded yesterday, if the enemy's infantry had not continued its march, without ceasing, at a rapid pace, and if ours had been able to fly, as we must have done to have reached them, because all burned with the desire of destroying their enemies.

They have taken warning by experience, and their terror is so great, that since yesterday morning they have not ceased marching, nor even during the night.

Tomorrow the army will continue its operations, and I flatter myself that I shall very soon date my communications to you from the valley of Jauja.

I congratulate you and the whole of Peru on the success of yesterday, which, as it is at the beginning of the campaign, augurs a still more fortunate result. The land of the Incas is wet with the blood of their oppressors, and will willingly offer to the oppressed the beautiful plains in which the precious tree of liberty has risen, and those who have been conquerors for fourteeen years, will not leave these humiliated inhabitants, without bringing to their recollection the crimes which they had committed in the time of their prosperity.

His excellency wishes that you would circulate this information among all the people and authorities of the country.

THOMAS DE HERES,
Secretary General of the Interior.

A letter from Panama says: "Yesterday, marched in here 3000 men, making in the whole about 5000; they make Panama appear somewhat martial." The three thousand men thus mentioned are most likely those landed at Limon Bay by commodore Daniels, destined to reinforce Bolivar. They will enable the Liberator to settle affairs in Peru, should there be any thing for them to do on their arrival.

Among the curiosities exhibiting at Marseilles, is a giant named Martin Ruboga, who is 7 feet 2 inches in height, with finely proportioned chest, hands, and thighs. His strength, it appears, is prodigious, for he breaks with facility a marble slab into pieces, by a single blow with his naked fist. He is an Italian by birth, and the descendant of Gigli, whom Buffon has honoured with a notice in his Natural History. *Paris Paper.*

We scarcely meet with an English article written on the Navy which does not squint across the Atlantic. We hope, at all events, while these writers are growling their discontent and calculating on the formidable appearance of an American navy, that no retrenching system on our part will blast their terrific calculations. While England is giving us full credit for doing so much, it is no time for us to remain idle, or to do worse than nothing. Economy consists in a just calculation of the value of the object and the means by which it is to be accomplished. When all the powers of Europe are enlarging their naval establishments, and those of the members of the Holy Alliance also, it is done for the purpose of paying this western world a *Spanish* visit. *Baltimore American.*

We learn by the last arrival, that his Ottoman majesty proposes to settle all the Greek population in Egypt, and to transplant the Egyptians to the Morea. A very practicable project—but we will suppose that the Egyptians, in consequence of this change of country, the consequence of respiring the atmosphere of freedom, should inhale the spirit of freedom also, what is to be done in such a juncture of circumstances! Shall the whole population, in such an event, be transported back again to Egypt? The shorter way, and by far the most correspondent to Turkish ideas of benevolence and humanity, would be to extinguish the whole Grecian and Egyptian population together. Call the whole race rebels and traitors at once, and these are crimes which can only be punished by Turkish scymetars. Machiavel recommends poison to the special notice and attention of kings, whenever a subject becomes troublesome and refractory, for this pithy and sententious reason—it saves the trouble, expenses and hazard of a condemnation, and dead men can tell no tales. We presume that there is nothing in the koran hostile to such a liberal interpretation of the rights of legitimate despotism. *Balt. Am.*

[*From the London Globe and Traveller.*]

"*Louis XVIII*, is a person who puzzled extremely the writers of characters—nothing is less to be reconciled than his course of government, since his restoration, with any system, with any purpose, with any passion, even first appearances would indicate, with the passion for ease. The instruments and plans of administration were continually changed. New batches of Peers were created time after time to effect directly opposite purposes. The Ultra Royalist Chamber which he declared introuvable, was dissolved, and a distribution of the elective franchise made to give the new interests, and the people at large an influence in the legislature; and no sooner was this work accomplished, and the chamber of deputies has begun to assume a national independent character, than it was destroyed, in order to bring the representation again to introuvable model which had been declared so incomparable, and found so dangerous. The solution seems to be that he relied upon ministers, and that his ministers could not rely upon him; that so long as a minister remained in office, he had full power to pursue his personal views! but the fickle character of the King seems to have made the existence of a ministry as precarious as its sway, photempore, was absolute.'"

Among the political rumours, there was one that under the sanction of the Duke of Angouleme, efforts were making to effect a coalition between the Liberals and Ultras, for the purpose of ousting the present ministers.

Ireland—In the county of Kilkenny alone, one of the smallest counties in Ireland, the property of absentees amounts annuall to £350,000, and not a shilling of that sum is expended where it is raised. This is one, among other causes, of the distresses in Ireland. Another cause of the miseries of that island, is, the denial, by the priests, where their influence extends, of the Holy Bible to the people, whereby the latter are prevented from acquiring a correct knowledge of their duty to themselves and their God. But, as the people are all desirous of instruction, we trust that they will break through the barriers of superstition and bigotry which have been raised by their own worst enemies to keep them in ignorance. Already has the circulation of Testaments in the Irish language among the Catholic inhabitants, produced some salutary effects, and individual instances of conversion are numerous. The Rev. J. Wilson, in a letter dated Boyle, July 25th, says, "In a country containing seven millions of inhabitants, the majority of whom are in a state of the grossest darkness to spiritual things, while the pious man rejoices over some, brought into the marvellous light of the gospel, and indulges a pleasing hope of several more, who seem to be travelling towards this light; yet he cannot but weep over the vast multitudes who still "sit in darkness, and in the shadow of death." Yet there is something like "a shaking among the dry bones," on an extensive scale; and, as I remarked in a recent communication, the number is great, who are seeking information." *Southern Intelligencer.*

John Paul Jones.—We are informed that Mr. *Sherburne*, of the Navy Department, intends shortly to publish an authentic Journal of the Cruises of this once celebrated Commander, during the Revolutionary War. This Journal, which Mr. Sherburne has now in his possession, was written by the Hon. *Elijah Hall*, (at present the Naval Officer at Portsmouth, New-Hampshire, who was one of his Lieutenants, his confidential friend, and the only surviving officer that sailed with him during his cruises,) and under the immediate inspection of Capt. JONES, and contains every occurrence that took place from day to day—also, the Correspondence between them, and a correct List of our Navy, in 1776, '77, '78, '79, and '80—the names of the ships, where built, rates, and commanders' names, &c.

Good Fortune—The New-York Statesman of Saturday says, we are informed that Seneca Howland, of Washington, D. C. an old bachelor, and Miss Ward, who is his house-keeper, drew the $20,000 in the last Literature Lottery. Neither of them has an apology for remaining longer in a state of "single blessedness."

Remarkable circumstance.—Mr. Shore, the opulent miller at Nottingham, purchased, 16 years ago, a valuable draught horse, which from that period to the hour of his death (which happened a few days since) was never known like other horses, to lie down. When not at work he would stand and sleep, and in this position never fell down but once. One of the legs of this valuable horse was lately observed to have been broken, owing it is supposed to his having fallen down asleep with his leg under him. To end his miseries, his worthy owner ordered him to be shot.

FROM A NEW-YORK PAPER.

It has been justly considered as a matter of reproach on the Christian nations of Europe, that they should stand quietly by and see the Greeks struggling under every possible disadvantage, for the emancipation of themselves from Turkish oppression and slavery, and not raise a hand for their assistance and comfort. Yoked as most of those nations are to the iron car of modern despotism under the influence of the "Holy Alliance," that the great body of people in Russia, Austria, Prussia and France, should feel a strong sympathy for their fellow christians in Greece, was naturally to be expected.—But chained themselves, they are able to do nothing for their neighbors or friends, except to sympathize with them; every movement, and every sentiment in favor of national freedom, and the happiness of subjects being watched with jealous eyes, and silenced with vindictive severity. But that all the governments should carry their abhorrence of improvement in their internal affairs so far, as to be unwilling to see oppressed, enslaved and tortured Chastians rise in opposition to Turkish tyranny, and for fear they may succeed in such a virtuous struggle, throw every discouragement and embarrassment in their way, furnishes a lamentable picture of political selfishness and depravity.

Great Business.—An Insurance Company of New Orleans, which has a capital of $300,000, divided into three hundred shares, with but one tenth part thereof already paid in, divided, within the last six years, after paying $168,009 losses, $46 25 cents per share per annum.

MARKETS.

Actual Sales at Auction, in Fayetteville, Nov. 4.

BY E. WILKINS & Co:—Apple Brandy, 40 to 41; Whiskey, 34 to 35; Cheese, 7½ to 8.

BY H. W. AYER:—24 bags Coffee from 17¾ to 18¼; 5 barrels Sugar, at 8¾; 20 barrels Mullets, 4 12½ to 4 25; Jamaica Rum in Hhds, 90.

Cotton—This article has appeared in considerable qnantities. Prime qualities are bought eagerly at 13 to 13¼. The demand at present is quite animated. Good cotton is much wanted for the Northern Factories.

Flour—The quantity at market quite limited, and sales are more readily made; but is still dull.

Groceries—Coffee is plenty, and dull. Sugar is not abundant; but the demand as yet is not great. Molasses, very plenty and dull. We have had some arrivals of Liverpool salt lately. The supply may be considered fair.

Dry Goods—Sufficiently abundant to meet any demand. Supplies are constantly arriving.

Cheraw, Oct. 29.

Cotton—This article now comes freely into Market. Sales are regular at our quotations. Prime lots will command 14 cents; good to fair, 13 a 13¼; inferior to middling 11 12½.

The quantity at market to this date, of new crop, estimated at from 7 to 800 Bales.

Charleston, Nov. 1.

Cottons—Uplands are selling in limited quantities, at from 9 to 14¼ cents. Prime lots are yet very scarce in the market, and in one instance 14¼ cents was paid for a superior parcel. Some of the new crop which was injured by the rains, is very inferior, and is selling at 9 and 10 cents. The last accounts from the country, however, state, that the Cottons which have been picked in since the termination of the rains, has been of very fair quality.

FAYETTEVILLE PRICES, Nov. 4.

Cotton, 12 a 13½; flour, fine, 4½ a 4¾; superfine, 4½ to 5; wheat, new 75 a 80 ct.; whiskey, 32½ a 85; peach brandy, 45 a 50; apple do. 40 to 45; corn, 40 to 45; bacon, 8 a 10; [illegible] per bushel; molasses, 27 a 29; sugar, muscovado, 10½ a 11½; coffee, prime, green, 22 to 23; 2d and 3d quality, 20 a 22; tea, hyson, $1 20 a 1 25; flaxseed, 75 a 80 cts; tallow, 6 a 7; beeswax, 31 a 32; rice 3½ to 4 per 100 lbs.; iron, 4½ to 5 pr. 100 lb.; tobacco leaf, 3 a 3¾; manufactured, 5a 20 pr. cwt.

OBSERVER.

CHARLESTON PRICES, Nov. 1.

Cotton, S. Island, 23 to 26, stained do. 14 to 15; Maine do. 21; Santee, 20 to 21; short staple, 9 a 14½, Whiskey 33 a 35 cts.; Bacon, 7 a 8 cts.; Hams, 10 a 11; Lard, 11 a 12½; Bagging Dundee and Inverness, (42 inch,) 24 a 25; Coffee, Prime Green, 19 a 20 Inf. to good, 15 a 17.

North-Carolina Bank Bills, 3½ per cent dis.; Georgia Bank Bills, 3½ per cent. dis.; Cape Fear and Newbern, 4 per cent. dis.

From Poulson's American Daily Advertiser.

Prevention of Drunkenness.—Our readers are aware that the Volatile Alkali has been considered as a *remedy* for intoxication. We said, in a former number, that, should this be the case, it is doubtful whether the antidote would not encourage the vice, rather than tend to suppress it. In one of the foreign journals it is stated that a German physician (M. Bruhl Cramer,) has discovered that the exhibition of diluted Sulpheric Acid, with occasional bitters, causes at length such a disgust towards brandy and other spirituous potations, as to eradicate the disposition to inebriety. If this should prove true, it would be a far more valuable discovery than that of a medicine which renders a drunken man sober, and enable him to return to his favorite potations with impunity.

Med. Chir. Review, No. 18.

The late *Julian Poydras*, of N. Orleans had from 700 to 800 slaves, for all of whom he bequeathed freedom, to be manumitted gradually in clases. He left no other heirs than nephews and nieces, thirteen in number; it is supposed he has left them about $50,000 each. His legacies to the Orphan Asylum and Charity Hospital, are estimated at $100,000.—His whole fortune is estimated at $1,500,000. The testamentary execution lasts five years, according to his will, and no legacy can be exacted before that time is elapsed. The five years to be reckoned from June 23d, 1824.

Extraordinary Vegetables.—A magistrate named Anthony F. Taylor, residing in Bordentown, N. J. has sent us a certificate, stating that he has now in his possession an apple, of the species called pound pippins, which grew near Bordentown, weighing twenty-six ounces and a half, and is fifteen inches in circumference. *Demo. Press.*

From Kentucky.—A letter has just been received in this city, covering the proceedings of a meeting held at the seat of government of Kentucky, announcing the important fact, of that state having declared in favor of Gen. *Jackson*. It was found that Mr. Clay stood no chance of success, and the state will save its vote by taking up the 'Man of the People.' Mr. Bibb, who was lately associated with Mr. Clay in defending the cause of that state before the legislature of Virginia, the Attorney General of the state, the District Attorney, and several other of the principal citizens of Kentucky, are on the Committee of Correspondence. There is now every reason to believe that the President will be elected, as he ought to be, by the PEOPLE.

The present king of Persia made many inquiries of Sir H. Jones respecting America, saying, What sort of a place is it? How do you get at it? Is it under ground or how?

SALISBURY:

TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 16, 1824.

HIGH HANDED DOINGS.

We gather the following facts from a letter written at Grayson court-house, by a gentleman of the first respectability, to his friend in this town. The facts, as we have stated them, may be looked upon as substantially correct.

Monday, the 1st of November, is the day appointed by law for holding the elections in the state of Virginia, for electors of President and Vice President of the United States. The law requires that the Governor shall appoint three commissioners to superintend the election in each county—which is to be held at the court-house, and no where else in the county. In pursuance of law, the Governor appointed three persons as commissioners for *Grayson* county; two of these commissioners were delegates to the last General Assembly of Virginia, and went into the *caucus* that nominated Wm. H. Crawford for the Presidency—and the other was also a Crawford man. When the time of day had arrived for opening the polls, inquiries began to be made for the commissioners, but neither of them could be found; the day passed on, but still no commissioners showed themselves. Many surmises were indulged, as to the *cause* of the absence of *all* three of these men. Every thing thus remained in doubt, till a number of persons present set about to ascertain the sentiments of the people then assembled: the result of this canvass being, that, of the 2 or 300 persons assembled, Jackson and Adams would have gotten about an equal number, but that Crawford had not a friend on the ground—the mystery was at once unravelled: the three Crawford commissioners, it was ascertained, knowing that the people of Grayson, if permitted to exercise their rights as freemen, would give an almost unanimous vote against the Richmond junto, all three absented themselves from the county, thus defeating the election, and robbing the people of Grayson of their right of suffrage!

We would now ask every candid person, whose mind is not biassed by party rancour, to look at this high-handed proceeding, and say, in sincerity, whether we have, during the discussion of the Presidential question, manifested any unpardonable warmth or bitterness, in opposing a party of men who resort to such unholy means to carry their ends, and to thwart the present wise and judicious measures of our government? Is it not the duty of every freeman, when he sees a combination of men attempting to subvert the principles of his government, and curtail the liberties of his country, and, perhaps, to destroy them altogether—is it not, we ask, the duty of every free American, to use his efforts to counteract the designs of such men? Should we tolerate such things in the green tree, what ought we to expect in the dry?

"*A mountain labours, with portentous throes;*
"*At length a mouse is born, and.....off he goes!*"

We don't know that we ever heard of a more complete political *hawk*, than was made at a meeting of the friends of Mr. Clay in Indiana. The proceedings of the meeting we find in a Vevay (Indiana) paper, which was sent to us the other day. The paper states that a large meeting of the citizens of Dearborn county, Indiana, convened on the 14th August, to take measures to further the election of the Hon. Henry Clay to the Presidency. As usual, on such occasions, a chairman and secretary were appointed, resolutions proposed and adopted in favor of Mr. Clay, and a committee of three appointed, to draft an address to the people of the United States in favor of their candidate: the meeting then adjourned, from the 14th to the 28th of August, (*two weeks!*) to give the 28th of August arrives, the people again assemble, and organize; but lo! instead of this learned committee's stepping forward with an eloquent appeal to the passions and patriotism of the citizens of the U. S. in behalf of their candidate, as the good people of Dearborn county had been anxiously anticipating for *fourteen* long days, Mr. *James Dill*, the secretary of the meeting, and one of the committee, rose, with solemn dignity, and lengthened visage, and read the following *apology*:

"The undersigned, one of the committee appointed to prepare an address to the people of the United States, recommending to their suffrages the hon. Henry Clay, for the office of President of the United States, now respectfully beg leave to decline that duty; not, however, from want of inclination to subserve the views of the people, or to promote the election of Mr. Clay—for his heart and his hand are strongly in favor of both these subjects—but from *want of ability* as a writer, to do the political character of Mr. Clay that justice which the undersigned conscientiously believes it merits.

(Signed) JAMES DILL."

The Legislature of Rhode-Island formed a quorum at Providence on Tuesday, Oct. 26, when General Albert C. Greene was appointed Speaker, and Thomas Rivers, Esq. Clerk, of the House of Representatives. *Nat. Jour.*

The U. S. frigate Constitution, Commodore Macdonough, for the Mediterranean, and the steam galliot Sea Gull, for Key West, sailed from New-York on the 29th ult. with a fine wind. *id.*

ROWAN AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Agricultural Show, under this Society, took place on the 28th October. Owing to a misunderstanding of the time in some parts of the county, the show was not as large as it would have been had greater publicity been given to the exhibition. It was, however, a very respectable one; and shows that the spirit of improvement is making advances in this county, that promises to do much for the cause of rural economy and domestic industry.

The committee appointed to examine the live stock, and to award the premiums offered for this day's exhibition, consisting of Junius Sneed, Williamson Harris, and George Locke, report to the Society as follows:

The premium of a gold medal, offered for the best bull, not under two nor over five years of age, is awarded to the owners of the Bull "Rowan." This is a very fine animal, of the Herefordshire breed, aged two years last May, purchased by a company of Gentlemen of Salisbury and its vicinity.

The gold medal offered for the best heifer under three years old, is awarded to Junius Sneed, Esq.

The silver cup, of $10 value, offered for the best milch cow, is awarded to Michael Brown.

The premium of $10, cash, for the best colt, not less than one nor more than four years old, was awarded to Mr. C. Irvin.

The like premium of $10, is awarded to John Douthet, for a filly of the same age.

The premium of an elegant bridle, is awarded to Michael Brown, for the best stallion exhibited.

An honorary premium is awarded to Alexander Long, sen. for an extraordinary fine horse mule, product of the Jack Don Pizarro. Mr. Thomas L. Cowan, also exhibited a very fine mule, of the same stock.

The premium of $2 50, for the best sow pig, and $2 50 for the best boar pig, are awarded to Mr. James Huie. Both of these pigs are very fine, and promise a valuable acquisition to this section of the country—they were procured by Mr. H. of an approved stock from the north.

The committee take occasion to notice, that there were several very fine year old colts and fillies exhibited, by Messrs. Long, Craig, Cowan, Kelly, and Brown, which show that the spirit for improving the stock of horses is not dormant in old Rowan. Mr. Moses A. Locke, also exhibited a colt of four months old, product of his horse Dion, which possesses uncommonly fine parts.

The committee would also notice, in a very particular manner, three very fine calves that were shown, one by Mr. Brown, nother by Mr. Locke, and the third by Mr. Huie. From the appearance of these calves, and the recent acquisition of good cows and a fine bull in the vicinity of Salisbury, it is evident that our stock of cattle is rapidly improving, and promises to turn out a great advantage to the country.

[The report of the committee on family domestic manufactures, shall appear in our next.] EDITOR.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The Presidential Election in Pennsylvania took place on the 29th ult. In the city and county of Philadelphia, the only place in the state where the friends of Jackson had any fears, the vote stood as follows:

City of Philadelphia.

Andrew Jackson	2264
John Q. Adams,	1500
William H. Crawford,	580
Henry Clay,	107

County of Philadelphia, exclusive of the City.

Andrew Jackson,	3654
John Q. Adams,	576
William H. Crawford,	580
Henry Clay,	91

The partial returns that had been received from the counties adjacent to Philadelphia, (at the date of our latest papers,) gave Jackson almost a unanimous vote. It is thought that, at the lowest calculation, the majority of Gen. Jackson in the whole state of Pennsylvania, will be 30,000!

Charleston.—The board of health of this city have not reported any *new* case of yellow fever for two or three weeks past. We should, therefore, presume that this pestilence has been entirely arrested in that city. The board of health report *two* deaths on the 29th ult. from old cases; *four* on the 1st inst. *one* on the 2nd, and *one* Nov. 1.

Steam-boat sunk.—The Charleston papers inform us, that the steam-boat Columbia started from the wharf in that city on the 23d ult. for Georgetown and Cheraw; and that when within two miles of Sullivan's Island, she grounded—during the night she slid off into deep water, and soon filled and sunk. A Mrs. Rantin and child, and a wench and child were unfortunately drowned. The other passengers, with the crew, were with much difficulty saved. The cargo of the boat was trifling in value.

Humility.—The most excellent of all moral virtues, is to have a low esteem of ourselves; which has this particular advantage, that it attracts not the envy of others.

ELECTION RETURNS.

TRIUMPH OF PRINCIPLE!

The contest is now over in North-Carolina, and a few days will inform us of the result. So far as the returns have come in, they are fully as favorable to the *People's Ticket* as was expected. We do not believe that the amount of votes received in the state, will be equal to what is usually given in at the August elections; but it will be much greater than ever taken on a former occasion of this kind in North-Carolina. Perhaps in no county in the state, were greater efforts made to aid the *caucus* cause, than in this town and about Mocksville: with what degree of success, the following statement will show:

STATE OF THE VOTES IN ROWAN.

ELECTION STANDS.	*People.*	*Caucus.*
Salisbury, - - - - -	468	24
Morgan's, - - - - -	30	2
Neely's Mill, - - - -	82	3
Thompson's Mill, - - -	65	2
Mock's Old Field, - -	216	62
Fulton, - - - - - -	83	5
Pinkston's Store. - -	35	3

CABARRUS COUNTY.

From Cabarrus, a friend writes us, that the People's Ticket received 322 votes, 64 of which were endorsed for Mr. Adams. And that the Crawford ticket received 51 votes, 10 of which were endorsed for Mr. Adams.

People's Ticket,	322
Caucus Ticket,	51

Our correspondent observes, that, "as there was no ticket for Mr. Adams, a great number of his friends did not vote at all;" but that, under these circumstances, he received 74 votes, as manifested by the endorsement on the tickets.

BY SATURDAY'S MAIL.

FURTHER ELECTION RETURNS.

From *Stokes* county, we have only heard the result of the election in the town of Salem, which is as follows:

People's Ticket,	174
Caucus do.	26
Majority for the people,	148

We also learn, from our correspondent, that at the *Cross Roads*, in Stokes, a *club* of caucus men had associated there, with the view of preventing any of the people's tickets from being given in; and on the day of election, every man who was opposed to the caucus, when he attempted to vote, was assaulted, his vote wrested from him, and trod under foot. This club used the most shameful means to dissuade the citizens from voting for the people's ticket.—They propagated a tale, that if Gen. Jackson was elected, the *women* were to be taxed by him, to the amount of *thirty thousand dollars*, which sum was to be applied to the support of manufactures. Other scandalous reports, of the same nature as the above, were industriously circulated by this lawless club. Such doings require no comment; the character of their authors is stamped upon their foreheads.

DAVIDSON COUNTY.

From Davidson, we are advised of the following result of the Election:

	PEOPLE'S TICKET.	CAUCUS TICKET.
Lexington,	207	49
Other Places,	215	72
	422	121

Connecticut.—By partial returns from this state, it appears that the Crawford ticket which was formed there, will be outvoted fourfold by the friends of Mr. Adams. There can be but little doubt, that Mr. A. will get *all* the votes in the whole five New England states.

CHERAW, NOV. 5.

Cotton—A good deal of this article is coming to market, and is in good demand. About one hundred bales were brought in wagons yesterday, which commanded from 10 to 12½ cents. Very prime would bring 13 cents. *Intell.*

THE NEW JERSEY ELECTIONS

Closed yesterday. The result, as we anticipated, is in favor of the "Hero," who binds all hearts to him with "hooks of steel." "The Fredonian," an Adams paper, published at New Brunswick, gives up the State to Jackson. Private accounts also represent the general result as auspicious to the Hero of Orleans. Thus we go cheerily and triumphantly forward. Next week we shall have Maryland; on Saturday receive accounts from Ohio, of Jackson's victory; and on the 4th of March next, we shall hail him President.

Columbian Observer

The *New-York ELECTION* now engrosses the exclusive attention of the people of that State. *Colum. Observer.*

From a New-York paper, Nov. 2.

At the close of the polls last evening in this city, CLINTON and the People's Ticket stood between *three and four hundred* in advance of the caucusites. This is but a foretaste of the glorious victory that will perch upon the standard of the People, which waves triumphant.

FROM THE NORFOLK HERALD.

We have been informed that the Adams ticket had a majority in Rock Bridge co'y. In Essex, Crawford had 73; Jackson 50; Adams 14. In Culpeper, Crawford 200; Jackson 70; Adams 7.

The friends of Adams in New York are about to abandon him, and support the *Soldier of the Revolution*; so says Major Noah. *Columbian Observer.*

"Seven to nine are bet that both King and Verplanck abandon Adams and come out for Jackson. A peep at the American of last evening will prove it" *Nat. Advocate.*

The Legislature of the State of Delaware will assemble at Dover on Monday, the 8th inst. for the purpose of choosing Electors of President and Vice-President of the United States. *Nat. Jour.*

University Warrants.—We are concerned to learn from the Tennessee papers, that the prayer of the petition of the Trustees of our University to the Legislature of that State, that certain escheated Military Land Warrants might be adjudicated and passed for her benefit, was, on the 26th ult. rejected in the House of Representatives by a vote of 23 to 16. *Raleigh Register.*

General Alvear, the Minister from Buenos Ayres, and his Secretary, Colonel Yriarte, left this city last week, to return home. We understand that Gen. Alvear has been appointed Commander in Chief of the army ordered to take the field in February next, against the Royalist Spaniards in Peru. Colonel Yriarte will also have a command in the expedition, as engineer: in which department he sustains the character of peculiar merit. *Nat. Jour.*

The *Corps of Cadets*, of the United States' Military Academy, have offered a gold medal, of 50 dollars value, for the best design of a Monument to the memory of General *Thaddeus Kosciusco.*—The Monument is to be erected at West Point, on a rude romantic spot which bears the name of Kosciusco's Garden, because it had once been his favorite retreat in his leisure moments. Designs to be exhibited by the first of January, 1825. Communications to be addressed to James S. Thompson, P. M'Martin, and T. H. Ridgely, Committee of Cadets, West Point. *ib.*

NEW-ORLEANS, OCT. 12.

The Fever still prevails in our city—we are sorry to see various citizens who had absented themselves, as strangers, coming thus early among us. The weather for the last few days has been unfavorable to health, and visiters are not considered safe."

The deaths by yellow fever on the 9th, 10th, 11th of Oct. averaged eight each day.

NEW ORLEANS, OCT 11.

Madam Iturbide and family.—The schr. *United States*, Capt. Fitch, of Baltimore, arrived at Barataria on the 29th ult. from Soto la Marina, having on board as passengers, the widow of the ex emperor of Mexico, and her family and suite, consisting of two children, a nephew, two priests, and two servants. The ladies of Commodore Patterson and Captain Cunningham, who have a summer residence at that place, urged the unfortunate stranger (who appeared to be in a delicate state of health) to come to New Orleans and remain a few weeks until her health should be restored; and through the polite aid of Capt. Cunningham, she arrived on Saturday evening. Her nephew and one of the priests went in the schooner for Havana, whence they will continue their voyage for Baltimore. We are informed that Capt. Fitch is entitled to much credit for his particular attention and politeness to this forlorn family on their passage. They left Soto la Marina on the 16th ultimo.

We further learn it is the intention of Mad. I. to remain a few weeks at Mr. Zacharie's plantation; to proceed through the western country, on the first rise of water, for a northren port, and thence embark for Europe.

From Peru.—The National Gazette, of the 2d inst. says that Lieutenant Hunter, of the frigate United States, Captain Hull, arrived at Philadelphia that morning, in the schooner Utility, from Chagre, which vessel he brought home, the captain, mate, and one seaman, having died at Chagre. Lieutenant Hunter brings the official account, printed at Trujillo on the 17th August, of Bolivar's victory over the cavalry of Canterac. The Lieutenant was himself at Trujillo after this event. On the 15th August, there was a public rejoicing for it: a splendid dinner and ball were given by the Prefect of the place, and the heads of our government toasted on the occasion. Judge Prevost acted as vice-president.

Lieutenant Hunter considers the Patriot cause as almost certain of entire success. Bolivar was extremely popular. Captain Hull was to sail on a cruise from Callao the day after the departure of the Lieutenant, who has brought despatches from him to our government. On board the frigate United States, every one was well.

MARRIED,

On Tuesday evening, the 26th ult. by the Rev. Thomas Fletcher, Bernard Franklin, Esq. of Surry county, son of the late Gov. Jesse Franklin, to Miss Rebecca M. Wellborn, of Wilkes county, daughter of Col. James Wellborn. COMMUNICATED.

Departed this life, on Thursday, the 28th ult. of a lingering disease, which he bore with a fortitude truly becoming a Christian, Mr. *William Miller*, a native of Germany, but for upwards of 20 years a respectable citizen of Rowan county.

Mr. Miller, while in health, was distinguished for his charitable disposition and uprightness of character. He was an affectionate husband, a tender parent, and an indulgent master; he has left behind him a widow and four adult children, to bewail their irreparable loss; though they have a happy consolation. A few days prior to decease, he convinced all those who were around his bed, that his sins were pardoned: In his last moments, he was frequently heard lisping the name of his Maker, and appealing to *Him* for forgiveness. Let his friends now condole themselves with the pleasing reflection, that he is now enjoying pleasures, which cannot be obtained in this world, but such as are promised to pious and benevolent christians in the world to come. "Blessed is he that cometh in the name of the Lord." COMMUNICATED.

[The above obituary notice was received during the Editor's late illness, and was mislaid—which will account for the delay in its publication.]

Notice.

ON Thursday, the 2nd December, I will sell, at the dwelling house of William Parks, deceased, the following articles of personal property, belonging to his estate, to wit:

Horses,
Cattle,
Hogs,
Sheep,
A large quantity of Cotton and Corn,
Hay, Fodder, &c.
A wagon, and many farming tools;
A prime fifty-saw Cotton Gin,
And a good Screw, &c. &c.

A credit will be given, and security required. Terms made known on the day of the sale. Sale to continue from day to day.

All persons indebted to the estate, are requested to pay their debts; and creditors will please present their accounts, properly authenticated. R. H. ALEXANDER, *Adm'r.*

November 6, 1824. 2t33

Estate of Jos. Hamilton, dec'd.

THE subscribers having qualified, on the 21st day of October, 1824, as the executors of the last will and testament of the said Joseph Hamilton, deceased, do hereby notify all persons having legal demands against the estate of the said testator, to present the same for payment within the time prescribed by law, or otherwise they shall be forever barred; and all those that are indebted to the said estate, are requested to make immediate payment.

AUDLEY HAMILTON,
NANCY HAMILTON,
JOHN McDOWEL.

Rutherford co. N. C. Oct. 22, 1824. 7t38

100 Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY, on the 16th of October, 1824, a negro man named *Adam*, aged 27 years. He was lodged in the jail of Randolph county on the 19th or 20th inst.; and was taken out of said jail on the 8th of November, 1824, by the subscriber, and taken on home, with a pair of hand-cuffs on. On arriving at the subscriber's house, on the 9th of November, 1824, he was left in a room with a small boy; whilst the family was at supper in another room, by some means Adam slipt out of the door, and made his escape. At the time he was taken up, he had several free papers in his possession.

The said boy Adam has a scar on his right hand, occasioned by a wagon wheel. He had on, when he went away, a snuff-colored surtout coat, with hand-cuffs, well rivetted. He has heretofore passed as a brickmaker, and as a free man when last taken up. One hundred dollars reward will be given for the apprehension and delivery of said negro.

'2144 MACK CRUMP.

Davidson county, N. C. Nov. 9, 1824.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

New Fall Goods
AT FAYETTEVILLE.

THE subscribers are now opening an extensive assortment of *new and seasonable Goods*, consisting of almost every *variety* of staple and fancy Goods, suited to the Carolina market, which they will sell on the most liberal terms, and to which they invite the attention of the public.

STUART, BIRDSALL & Co.

Fayetteville, Oct. 28, 1824. 5t35

A Tanner, wanted.

ONE of sober, industrious habits, who can come well recommended, will meet with encouragement from the subscribers.

Apply soon. THOMPSON & HUNT.

Concord, Cabarrus county, N. C. Oct. 4, 1824. 27

State of North-Carolina,

STOKES COUNTY.

COURT of Equity, October term, A. D. 1824. John Evans and others *vs.* Charles Dalton and wife, Robert Winston and others. Original bill. It having heretofore been suggested to us, that Charles Dalton, one of the defendants in this case, hath died; and it appearing to us, that his heirs at law do not reside within the limits of this state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian, printed in Salisbury, for six weeks successively, that the heirs at law of the said Charles Dalton, deceased, appear at the next Court of Equity to be holden for the county of Stokes, at the court-house in Germanton, on the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, and shew cause, if any they have, why they should not be made parties to the suit; otherwise the bill will be taken, pro confesso, as to them, and the cause set down for hearing ex parte against them. Witness John C. Blum, clerk and master of the said court, at office, the 4th Monday after 4th Monday in September, A. D. 1824.

Copy from the minutes. 6t37

Price $2 75. JOHN C. BLUM, C. M. E.

J. F. & John Lippett,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,

HAY-STREET, Fayetteville, North-Carolina, offer for sale, for cash or produce,

15 Hhds Sugar
35 bbls do.
10 bbls loaf do.
55 bags Coffee
20 bags pepper, allspice and ginger
20 hhds molasses
25 bbls N. E. Rum
10 do. Northern Gin
5 do. Malaga Wine
200 kegs cut nails and brads, assorted, 4d to 40d
30 tons Swedes Iron, assorted
1000 do. German Steel
1350 lbs blistered Steel
250 do. cast Steel
2500 do. share moulds
1500 do. hoop Iron
2000 do. sheet Iron
1500 bushels Liverpool Salt
700 do. Sound Salt
40 boxes No. 10 cotton Cards
10 do. do. 6 wool Cards
50 do. 8 by 10 and 10 by 12 Window Glass
100 reams Wrapping paper
25 do. Writing do.
50 kegs FFF Dupont's Powder
3 do. Shot, assorted
2 do. bar Lead
10 bbls tanner's Oil
20 do. Mackerel
20 half bbls do.
8 crates Stone Jugs, assorted
1500 lbs Saltpetre
500 do. Alum
500 do. Brimstone
Bagging, Bale Rope and twine

With an assortment of PAINTS, OIL, and DYE-STUFFS.

Also, a constant supply of *wool machine Cards.*

October 28, 1824. 8t38

FAYETTEVILLE.
Robert Jaffray and Co.

HAVE received their fall importation of DRY GOODS, direct from England and New-York. Their assortment includes almost every article needed in a country store.

They invite all responsible dealers to come and buy, on as liberal terms of credit as are given by any importer in the United States.

Other houses in this town have imported so largely this season, that the amount of goods here at present, far exceeds that of any former time in our experience. The stock of *Groceries* is equally extensive.

Country dealers, therefore, have many more advantages now than heretofore, in this market.

Fayetteville, Oct. 25, 1824. 9t39

New Goods.

166 PACKAGES of *European, India* and *domestic Dry Goods*, received by the last arrivals, and are offered at *wholesale* and *retail*, at a small advance from cost. Also,

Cotton and Wool Cards
25 cases Straw Bonnets
100 nests of band and packing boxes
5 trunks shell, ivory, brass and imitation Combs
Wool Hats, &c.

The above articles have been selected for this market, and worthy the attention of country merchants, who are respectfully invited to call and examine the goods and prices.

E. E. LEWIS.

Fayetteville, Oct. 28, 1824. 6t36

Cheap Cash Store.

JAMES KYLE, formerly of Richmond, Virg. is now opening, in the large brick house, formerly occupied by Hugh Campbell, Esq. three hundred and eighty-nine packages of

Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, &c.

all of which will be offered at reduced prices, by *wholesale* and *retail*.

A constant supply of best Bolting Cloths. Goods will be received by every arrival from New-York.

Fayetteville, N. C. Oct. 27, 1824. 4t34

Hardware and Cuttlery.

DAVID B. CRANE & CO. have just rec'd their fall importation of HARDWARE and Cuttlery, direct from England. Their present assortment consists of almost every article usually kept in a country store, and is much larger than usual; which they offer at *wholesale* to responsible country dealers, on a liberal credit.

Fayetteville, Oct. 28, 1824. 9t39

Fresh Goods.

THE subscribers are receiving, and opening, at their *STORE* in Concord, direct from Philadelphia and New-York, a large and general assortment of

All kinds of Goods;

and have made arrangements to receive from said places, *monthly*, any further supply that may be necessary—selected with care, and laid in at prices that will enable them to sell very low. Their customers, and the public at large, are respectfully invited to call, examine, and judge for themselves. MURPHY & BROWN.

Concord, Sept. 1824. 14s

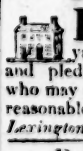
☞ Country Produce, of all kinds, received in exchange for Goods.

Boot and Shoe Establishment
REMOVED.

EBENEZER DICKSON takes this method to inform his customers, and the public at large, that he has removed his *shoe-shop* from the house he formerly occupied, and has taken the house owned by Mr. Thomas Todd, nearly opposite Wm. H. Slaughter's house of entertainment, on Main-street, Salisbury; where he will carry on, as usual, the Boot and Shoe making business, in all its various branches, in a style of neatness and durability which, he believes, cannot be surpassed by any in the state. All orders from a distance, for work in his line, will be faithfully attended to.

Salisbury, Sept. 17, 1824. 1y

B. D. Rounsaville,



HAS removed to his new Establishment, on Cameron street, a few yards north-west of the Court-House, and pledges himself to Travellers and others who may call upon him, politeness, plenty, and reasonable charges.

Lexington, Davidson county, N. C. 9t37

Private Entertainment.

THE subscriber has opened a house of Private Entertainment; where Travellers can be accommodated. He promises all who call on him, good treatment, with a plenty of the best to eat and drink.

'14 H. B. SATTERWHITE.

Wilkesborough, June 26th, 1824.

THE MUSE.

FROM THE CHARLESTON COURIER.

Although the world no joy can give,
Like that it takes away,
And all our hopes of earth-born bliss
Are visions of a day;
Yet there are charms enough in life,
To make existence dear,
When sunny smiles of happiness
So oft succeed the tear.

Suppose the sun shown always bright,
We should not heed his rays;
Our dearest dreams of gay delight
Are fetter'd by delay.
And while we in the sunshine bask,
And feel its rays so warm,
We should not mar our present bliss,
By thinking of the storm.

Then seize life's flow'rs, while blooming fresh,
As on our path they're shed;
Enough to mourn their fading hues,
When all their bloom has fled.
And though our CASTLES, BASED ON AIR,
May tumble to the dust,
We may a finer structure build
In heaven among the just.

FROM THE BALTIMORE PATRIOT.

WHY DO WE LIVE?

Why do we live?—
The world hath aught to give,
To compensate the ills we bear!
The tears of woe; the sighs of care;
The stabs of friendly foes: the chills
Of frowning fate; the many ills
That secret and securely prey
On life's young heart; the fiends that play,
With our affections cruelly—all give
The question force—*Why do we live?*

Why do we live?
E'en *hope* hath aught to give!
It holds to view the glittering toy,
Of promis'd weal, expected joy;
But dances on, as we pursue,
Still holding up the thing to view;
Till we approach death's gloomy cave,
It casts it then into the grave!
Go seek it there, it says, and give
The question force—*Why did you live?*

Why do we live?
Despair hath aught to give!
And if we dive the dark abyss,
Unpilotted in search of bliss,
Who knows what ills, and aches, and care,
And sorrow, may attend us *there?*
'Tis hard to live, but worse to die,
And all the laws of God defy!
To die uncalled, would surely give
The question force—*Why did you live?*

PYTHIAS.

FROM THE NATIONAL JOURNAL.

On seeing the marriage of a Mr. *James Hogg*, to a Mrs. *Tabitha Shoate.*

How oft have we been delighted
To see strange names by love united?
And where's the Madam, or the Miss,
Who, 'midst them all, would sneer at this?
For seldom do we see, through life,
A *Hogg* select a *Shoate* for wife:
But be I right, or e'en mistaken,
Methinks they both have sav'd their *bacon.*

WASHINGTON BARD.

ORIGINAL.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

Mr. White: I send you for insertion in the Western Carolinian, an essay from the Christian Spectator, on "Punctuality in the fulfilment of engagements." I shall not regret that I have assumed the humble office of transcriber, if your numerous readers will honor this communication with an attentive perusal; for I believe its good sense and sound morality, cannot fail to produce a salutary effect on the public mind. The general adoption of two simple rules, on this subject, would do much to diminish the pecuniary embarrassments under which so many are at present laboring, viz: the *punctual* payment of every debt, which we have the *means* of discharging; and the *resolute* refusal to contract *new* debts which are not unavoidable. The general operation of these rules would soon enliven many a sad countenance, inspire men with *mutual* confidence in each other, and give to society a new and cheering aspect.

Yours, L.

1. Every individual should be punctual in the fulfilment of his pecuniary engagements, from *the general embarrassment and distress which may arise from the neglect of his duty.* One failure unavoidably creates another, and another, and so on almost indefinitely. To illustrate this by a single example, the husbandman stipulates to pay at a given time, the mechanic for labor which has been performed by him. On this stipulated sum the mechanic relies not only for the sustenance of his family, but for the fulfilment of his engagements to the merchant. The merchant, within a given period, is to make returns to those from whom he has received his goods. Now by a failure in the first instance, there may be in the second, third, and so on to an unknown extent. And by such failures and disappointments, immense multitudes may ultimately be reduced to the deepest distress.

2. *Truth* demands that every individual should meet with promptitude the engagements into which he has entered. Those who have contracted debts have solemnly obligated themselves to discharge them at a specified period. Now if they do not discharge them at a specified period, are they not guilty of direct falsehood, unless they have been prevented by the providence of God? Most assuredly they are.

3. *Justice* demands punctuality in the fulfilment of contracts. Here it is taken for granted, that there is a perfect understanding between the parties when these contracts are made—and that there is no fraud practised on the part of the creditor. For the articles of which he thus disposes, he is in the strictest justice entitled to an equivalent at the stipulated period.—This will apply to the loan of money, the sale of land, of goods, of the productions of the earth, or of any other article of commerce.

4. Another motive which may be urged for punctuality in the fulfilment of contracts, is, that the want of this is calculated in an eminent degree to impair that confidence which the welfare of society demands should be placed in its different members.

5. A want of punctuality in the payment of debts is a *most prolific source of misunderstandings, broils and contentions;* and through these it often occasions great waste of property. It is, I repeat, a most prolific source of misunderstandings, broils and contentions. Where is not ample evidence of the truth of this position to be found? How many individuals, irritated and incensed by the temporizing course which their debtors have pursued, have been driven to the law of the land for redress! And not unfrequently an altar has been erected on which the flame of every unhallowed passion has been kindled. Here envy, and malice, and revenge, have burnt forth in all their fury. Here a tumult has been raised which has destroyed the peace and harmony of families, neighborhoods, and friends. Here a spirit of prejudice, of opposition, of rancour between individuals, has been commenced, that has followed them to their graves.

In such contentions, also, there is often the destruction of much property—in multitudes of cases, of far more than the whole amount of the original debt. Go through our land, visit every state, county, city, town, and how many millions of dollars, within 30 years past, have been squandered for the want of punctuality in the fulfilment of contracts! Among the means of preventing this evil, I would mention in the first place, that *every individual should resolutely avoid the contraction of new debts unless his resources fully justify it.* Many failures are to be attributed solely to a neglect of this precaution. Thousands and tens of thousands do not consider their means. They rush blindfolded into danger. They venture when they have not the slightest authority for venturing. Thus they involve themselves in difficulties from which scarcely any thing short of a miracle can extricate them.

2. Another means, which will even prove most efficacious in promoting punctuality in the fulfilment of contracts, is *the practice of rigid economy.* Man's necessary wants are but few and simple. Let all those who have contracted debts look over the list of their expenses. Let them in the fear of Almighty God, ascertain what are indispensably requisite, and what are not. And in this examination, let not unhallowed pride, or personal vanity be consulted—let not a vitiated appetite, or a domineering lust be gratified. At the close of such an examination, let all the articles which are not absolutely necessary, be at once expunged. In this simple manner, in the close of a few years, immense sums might be saved for the payment of debts. How much is expended every year by multitudes in vain amusements—how much for the unnecessary purchase of ardent spirits—how much in various other ways that do not in the least contribute to the health, comfort, or happiness of individuals, nor to the welfare of the community.

3. Another means which will even facilitate the payment of debts is *avoiding habits of procrastination.* There are many who have ample resources, abundant means for the liquidation of every demand against them, yet what is perfectly astonishing, they are never ready to meet such demands. They procrastinate from day to day, and from month to month—they renew their engagements and make the most solemn promises. Let no one, therefore, put off till the next year, next month, next week, or even the next day, the payment of those debts which have now become due, and which he is abundantly able to discharge.

4. The last means which I shall mention, to which all are to resort for relief from pecuniary embarrassments, and to aid them in fulfilling, with punctuality, their engagements, is *the imploring of the constant direction and benediction of heaven.* Without the co-operation of his Maker, man with all his boasted wisdom and strength can do nothing.

Let every individual, as he regards the cause of truth, of justice, and of humanity, and as he regards the welfare of the community, resolve, without delay, that he will resort to every means in his power, and never rest till he can in truth affirm, "I owe no man any thing." How eminently would such a course contribute to the peace of all while sojourning here below—how would it smooth their passage to the grave—how would it prepare the way for their flight, with higher satisfaction and joy, to the regions of immortality.

CAUSE OF THE JEWS.

Extract of a letter from the Rev. A. M'Caul, dated Warsaw, May 13.

The cause of the Society is now advancing, not merely beyond our hopes, but if possible, beyond our wishes. The German service is working most effectually. The *two most learned* Jews in Warsaw, though not yet baptized, are open defenders and propagators of the Christian faith. They have proposed, that a large number of believing Jews should be baptized together, and steps are already taken to put this plan into execution. We do not, however, build too much on this. Our trust is in the Lord, who has prospered his work, and will prosper it, according to the good pleasure of his own will. On Saturday 15, (D. V.) we shall begin a second German Service for the Jews. So that henceforth we shall have two German Sermons every week; one on the Jewish, and one on our own Sabbath.

Rev. Mr. Frey, Agent of the American Society for meliorating the condition of the Jews, has returned to New York, from a tour of four months. During this time he travelled about 1600 miles, preached 146 times, collected $2,694, and formed 103 auxiliary societies.

A HAPPY FAMILY.

There is a man travelling and exhibiting in one cage, a dog, a cat, a mouse and a sparrow; they live together like brothers and sisters. These four animals sleep in the same bed, and eat at the same dish; the dog indeed serves himself first, but does not forget the cat, who has the complaisance to give to the mouse certain tit bits to his taste, and to leave to the sparrow the crumbs of bread, which the others do not envy him. The dog licks the cat, the cat combs the dog; the mouse plays with the cat's paw, and the sparrow flutters high and low, pecking sometimes one and sometimes another. It would, perhaps, be well for the harmony of society, if certain members had been brought up in a cage.

[*London paper.*

CHARACTER OF GEN. JACKSON.

Drawn six years ago by a traveller in the south.

"General Jackson is a more extraordinary person than has ever appeared in history. Nature has seldom gifted a man with a mind so powerful and comprehensive, or with a body better formed for activity, or capable of enduring greater privations, fatigue, and hardships,. She has been equally kind to him in the quality of his heart. General Jackson had so ambition but for the good of his country; it occupies the whole of his views, to the exclusion of all selfish or ignoble considerations.

"Cradled in the war of the revolution; nurtured amid the conflicts that afterwards took place between the Cherokee Indians and the Tennesseeans; being always among a people who regard the application of force, not as the people *ultima ratio regum*, but as the first resort of individuals; and who look upon courage as the greatest of human attributes, his character on this stormy ocean has acquired an extraordinary cast of vigor—a belief that any thing within the power of man to accomplish, he should never despair of effecting, and a conviction that courage, activity and perseverance, can overcome what, to an ordinary mind, would appear insuperable obstacles. In society, he is kind, frank, unaffected and hospitable, endowed with much natural grace and politeness, without the mechanical gentility, and artificial, flimsy polish to be found in fashionable life."

LOUISIANA TEA.

By a letter to Dr. Mitchell, from New-Orleans, it appears that the cultivation of the Tea Plant has been commenced, with some prospects of success. Whether the tea shrub of Louisiana, here mentioned, is a species of the China plant, or a genus peculiar to America, yet possessing the qualities of the other, we are not informed. Tea has been for some time cultivated in North Carolina, the soil of which is said to have suited it remarkably well. The letter of Dr. M's. correspondent, which bears date the 25th of August, remarks—"By the ship Crawford, Captain Sutherland, I take the liberty of transmitting to you, as a specimen, a small quantity of the seed, which I have procured from the Tea shrub of Louisiana; and of adding, that many citizens of this and other western states, have now growing from seed which I have furnished, several plants of this valuable article. I anticipate the most favorable results to our common country, from these little beginnings." *Georgian.*

A NEW WINE.

In the ship Eleanor, from Cette, there has been imported into New-York several hundred pipes and quarter pipes of White Wine, made from the Madeira grapes, cultivated in the south of France. The flavor and quality is good, and not unlike the Sicily Madeira As an article of commerce and consumption, "French Maderia" will no doubt be profitable and welcome.

KINGS OF FRANCE.

It is worthy of remark, that none of the *kings* of France have been succeeded in the throne by their *own sons* for nearly two centuries: the present king, Louis XVIII. succeeded his brother Louis XVI. who succeeded his grandfather Louis XV. who likewise succeeded his grandfather Louis XIV. when about five years of age; nor has the present king any son to succeed him in the event of his death.

COL. HUGER.

Francis K. Huger, who so gallantly attempted to release La Fayette from the castle of Olmutz, is the son of col. Huger, of Charleston, S. C. a revolutionary patriot, who lost his life in defending that city against the British troops. Young Huger was born in 1773, and was sent to Europe to be educated in 1788, where he remained excepting one visit to his native country, until after his liberation from the prison of Olmutz. After his return to Charleston, he received a captain's commission, and was stationed some time at Fort Moultrie. In the year 1800, he married a daughter of col. Thomas Pinkney, one of the first of American patriots. From that time to the late war in England, he lived a retired life, devoted to the education of his family and to the happiness of all around him. In the late war, he accepted of a colonel's commission, and repaired to the southern frontier, to defend the rights of his country. When his services were no longer necessary, he again retired to enjoy the felicity of domestic life. He usually resides at the high-hills of Santee, about 100 miles from Charleston. He has a promising family of four sons and four daughters. His eldest son belongs to the military academy at West point, and bids fair to be an ornament to his country. Col. Huger is a gentleman of a highly cultivated mind, of modest and unassuming manners, of a most amiable disposition, and of the strictest integrity. The injury done to his constitution by his confinement in the damp and unwholesome dungeons of Olmutz, has never been repaired.

To get an estate fairly, requires good abilities; to keep and improve one, is not to be done without diligence and frugality; but to lose one with a grace when it so pleases Divine Providence, is a still nobler art.

The amount of the receipts into the treasury of the city of New-York, for *two weeks* ending 25th Oct. was $ 15,917 55.

Doct. J. M. Slaughter,

HAVING settled himself in Concord, N. C. offers his services to the inhabitants of the Town and its vicinity, in the various branches of his profession. He may be found at his shop, one door north of the Post-Office, except when absent on professional business.

Oct. 4, 1824. '26

Notice.

IN pursuance and by virtue of a deed of trust executed to me by the late William Parkes of Cabarrus county, and for the purposes therein mentioned, I will expose to public sale, on Saturday the 20th day of November next, a tract of land containing one hundred and sixty two acres, situated in said county, and adjoining the lands of Gen. Paul Barringer, Mrs. Sally Phifer, and others; also two likely negroes, one a boy aged twenty-five, and the other a girl aged eighteen years. The land is of the most valuable quality of the Cabarrus Black Jacks. The negroes will be sold for cash. One fourth of the purchase money of the land will be required, the balance in a note or notes negotiable and payable at the Salisbury Branch of the State Bank of North Carolina.

The Sale to take place on the premises, at twelve precisely.

WILLIAM J. ALEXANDER, *Trustee.*

Oct. 26, 1824. 4t'32

Mansion Hotel,

SALISBURY, NORTH-CAROLINA, BY EDWARD YARBROUGH:

WHO respectfully informs the public, and his friends, that he has taken the extensive and elegant establishment, situated at the north corner of the Court-House, (lately occupied by Mr. James Huie.) The convenience of this situation for business, is equal to any in the place. The House contains a number of private rooms, well calculated for the accommodation of Travellers and Boarders; the Stables are equal, if not superior, to any in the place, and attended to by [illegible] Hostlers; his table and bar, will be supplied with the best the market affords; and the regulations of his House, such as he hopes will give entire satisfaction to those who may think proper to call on him: and he assures them, that no pains shall be spared to render their stay comfortable and pleasing.

February 24, 1824. 96

Store-House at Mocksville,

TO RENT.

THE subscriber wishes to rent the following property, during one year, or for a term of years, to wit: A lot at Mocksville, Rowan county, on which a spacious store-house, with a good cellar, and a large two-story house, divided into convenient and useful apartments, are erected.

Mocksville is near about in the centre of that section of Rowan, known as the Forks. As that part of country, both as to fertility of soil and population, is not inferior to any, a profitable result might be anticipated from a mercantile establishment at that place. Gentlemen in that business, and wishing a situation, are invited to call and view the premises, and judge for themselves. ELIZABETH M. PEARSON.

Mocksville, May 22, 1824. '09

House and Sign Painting, &c.

GEORGE W. GRIMES informs his friends and the public, that he still continues to execute all kinds of House, Sign, Coach, Windsor Chair, and Ornamental *Painting*, in a style of workmanship equal to any in the country. Gentlemen having work to do within 50 or 60 miles of Salisbury, can engage the subscriber's services on very short notice.

The subscriber takes this opportunity to return his sincere thanks to all those who have generously extended their favors to him; and by his faithfulness and industry, in future, hopes still to merit their friendship and patronage.

Salisbury, July 5, 1824. '14

N. B. The subscriber will keep on hand, for sale, all manner of *paints* and colors, prepared for the accommodation of those who may wish to do small jobs of painting, but who may not have the paints, or experience to prepare them.

State of North-Carolina,

DAVIDSON COUNTY.

IN Equity, October term, 1824. William Cornish and others *vs.* Polly Miller and others. Petition for sale of land. It appearing to the court, that Joseph Sullivan, Cornelius Sullivan, Thomas Sullivan, Betsy Sullivan and Nancy Sullivan, defendants in this case, are not inhabitants of this state, it is ordered, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian, that the above named defendants appear at the next term of this court, to be held for the county aforesaid, at the court-house in Lexington, on the fourth Monday in March next, and plead, answer or demur to the said petition, or it will be taken pro confesso, and set for hearing ex parte as to them.

Test: EDWIN PASCHALLE, Cl'k.

Price adv. $1 50. 4t33

State of North-Carolina,

IREDELL COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August term, 1824; Robert Simonton *vs.* Edward B. Gaither; original attachment, returned levied on land, &c. It is ordered by the court, that publication be made for three months in the Western Carolinian, that unless the defendant appear before the next term of the said court, to be held for the county aforesaid, at the court house in Statesville, on the third Monday in November next, and plead, the plaintiff will be heard exparte, and have judgment pro confesso.

Test: R. SIMONTON, Cl'k.

Price adv. $4. 3mt37

State of North-Carolina,

IREDELL COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August term, 1824: Robert Simonton *versus* John Alexander; original attachment, returned levied on land. It is ordered by the Court that unless the defendant in this suit appear before the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Iredell, at the court-house in Statesville, on the third Monday in November next, and plead, the plaintiff will have judgment pro confesso, or a hearing ex parte, and that notice thereof be published three months in the Western Carolinian.

Test: R. SIMONTON, Cl'k.

Price adv. $4. 3mit'37

House and Lot, in Charlotte.

FOR sale, on accommodating terms, the house and lot in the town of Charlotte, which adjoins Mr. John Irwin's store, on the north corner. Apply to JAMES TORRENCE.

Charlotte, May 7, 1824. 07